

Clean Copy of Amended Claims

- A 5. (amended) The cationic acrylic colloidal dispersion polymer composition of claim 1 wherein the ethylenically unsaturated monomer containing at least one hydroxyl group is a member selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxybutyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, butanediol monovinyl ether, allyl alcohol, and combinations thereof.

In keeping with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. §1.121, as amended, with respect to the format of amendments, attached hereto is a marked-up copy of the amended claim. Underlining indicates material inserted and brackets indicate material deleted.

REMARKS

Claim 5 has herein been amended to correct a typographical error. Support for this amendment is found in the specification (p. 7, lines 5-14) and in the examples. It is believed that no new matter has been added to the application via this amendment.

Claims 1-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,521,229 to Lu et al. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

It is important to note that the Applicants teach and claim a cationic acrylic colloidal dispersion polymer composition that is produced from the adjustment of the pH of an emulsion polymerization product. The cationic acrylic colloidal dispersion polymer compositions exhibit properties that allow them to be employed as binders in producing ink jet ink printing coating formulations.

In contrast, Lu et al. teaches and claims "a photoinitiated polymerization product of a microemulsion having an aqueous phase and an oil phase" . . . "where the photoinitiated polymerization product has a **bicontinuous structure** that is substantially **nonporous**. . . ." (see claim 1; emphasis added).

As Dr. Thomas M. Sisson states in his accompanying 37 C.F.R. § 1.132 Declaration, one skilled in the art would understand that the emulsion polymerization reaction taught by the